

The Story of John Morgan's Imprisonment and Escape.

By GEORGE DALLAS MOSGROVE.

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"I hate to learn the ebb of time From you hill steeple's drowsy chime, Or mark it as the sunbeams crawl, Inch after inch, along the wall. The lark was wont my mattus ring.
The sable rook my vespers sing:
These towers, although a king's they be, Have not a hall of joy for me

The reader of The National Tribune who read the story, "The Crossing of the who read the story, "The Crossing of the River," will remember that Gen. John H. Morgan surrendered to Capt. Burbeck, of the Ohio Militia, "on terms," and that H. Morgan surrendered to Capt. Burbeck,

The Federal authorities, even and that tary, sustained Gen. Shackelford's dictum, relegating the obliging Capt. Burbeck to the rear, unhonored and unsung. The reader will also bear in mind that

Gen. Duke and a number of Morgan's chief officers were captured at Builing-ton Island six days before Gen. Morgan self surrendered.

himself surrendered.

There has always been a glamour of romance connected with the imprisonment of Morgan and his officers in Ohio—some of them in the penitentiary, some at Camp Chase, others at Johnson's Island. Why Gen. Morgan and a number of his chief-tains were confined in the Bastile—the State Prison at Columbus—it is not my purpose in this story to inquire. The fact remains, they were there-apparently safe enough, pining for freedom in the Sunny

Where the leaf never dies In the still blooming bowers, And the bee hanquets on Thro' a whole year of flowers."

The officers and men captured at Buffington Island were given free passage to Cincinnati on a small steamboat, it re-quiring about three days to make the trin. The men, crowded upon the hurricane deck, and their guards cultivated "good deck, and their guards cultivated "good fellowship." Genial and, in a way, con-genial, they were the best of friends, they being a mutual sympathy, as captives and captors had been on a long run and a long chase, and all had "gone in a-swimmin" together, after the pulse, at Ruffington to chase, and all had "gone in a-swimmin" together, after the melee at Buffington, to "cool off" and wash away the accumulated dust of travel. The guards, however, were vigilant to see that no "guilty man" should escape. Good soldiers were those guards, watchful, albeit humane, but in the dark, still hour of night a number of their prisoners got away, silently dropping into the river and swimming to Dixie's shore. Capt. Day, of Gen. Judah's staff, rigid in the performance of duty, but extremely courteous, was in charge of the captives.

In acknowledgment of Capt. Day's soldierly courtesy, the Confederate officers signed a paper, drawn by one of their number, testifying to his gentlemanly of forts to ameliocate their "sad situation," and, against his modest protestations, they prevailed upon him to accept the document, their idea being that in the vicissitudes of war the gallant Federal officer might himself become a prisoner. The paper signed by them would com-need him to the tender mercies of all onfederate soldiers. When the boat arrived at Cincinnati the

After having been detained in the city two or three days, the officers were sent to Johnson's Island, but after being there four days about 40 of them. Gen. Duke of the number, were transferred to the Penitentiary at Columbus.

MORGAN SHAVEN AND SHORN.

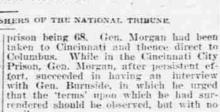
Savs Dake: When we entered that gloomy mansion of 'crime and woe,' it was with misery in our hearts, although we affected a gaiety of manner. We could not escape conviction, struggle against it as we would, that we were placed there to re-main while the war lasted, and we believed the war would outlast the genera-We were told when we went in

which we were assigned, before being except on the extreme upper ters, one placed in our cells, a convict, as I supposed, spoke to me in a low voice from the grated door of one of the cells already occurred. I made some remark about the and were built in ranges, or tiers, one lack of exercise, indeed, for a period of nearly three months our condition was uncomfortable only on account of the constant confinement within the walls of the prison—the above the above the state of exercise, sunlight and fresh air. ers were taken off of them, they came near swooning. It was not the appre-hension of hardship or harsh treatment that was so herrible; it was the stiffing sense of close, cramped confinement. The dead weight of the huge stone prison

seemed resting on our breasts.
"On the next day we were taken out to undergo some of the usual prison discipline,' and were subjected to a sort of We were first placed, man by man, in big hogsheads, of which there were two, filled with water, and solemnly serubbed by two negro convicts. This they said was done for sanitary reasons. The baths in the lake at Johnson's Island were much pleasanter, and the 20th man who was ordered into either tub looked ruefully at the water, as if he thought it had already done enough for health.

UNRELENTING TONSORIAL ARTISTS.

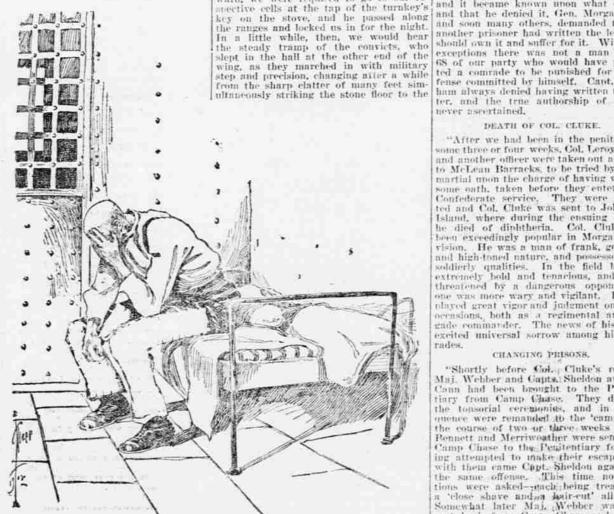
were shaven off, and then the officiating artists insisted that every man should have 'a decent hair cut.' We found that secording to the penitentiary code, the 'de-cent' way of wearing the hair was to wear none at all—the artists cut it all off. If the same rule had been adopted with regard to clothing, the Digger In-dians would have been superfluously clad. Duke; therefore, I shall quote copiously in comparison with (what would have from his narrative, which he has generbeen) our disheveled condition. Some young men lost beards and mustaches on this occasion that they had assiduously cultivated, with scanty returns, for years. Col. D. Howard Smith had a magnificent the day, in the alley in from



in the large to the columns of

PLAN OF THE PRISON.

those "terms" were repudiated by Gen.
Shackelford.
The Federal authorities, civil and mili-



**TO A MAN WHO HAS NEVER REEN PLACED IN SUCH A SITUATION, NO WORDS CAN CONVEY ITS IRRSOMENESS.

dears of the cells, a certain number of which were constructed in each side of this building, opened upon the alleys which have by described. At the back of each, and of course separating the ranges of cells upon the opposite sides of the building, is a hollow space reaching the whole length of the building and three or four feet wide. This space was left for the purpose of obtaining more thorough vertilation, and the back wall of every cell was perforated with a hole three or were locked upon all kinds of diamtics.

Maj. Webber always had strong has guage a plenty at command, and I shall strong the day. The turnkey, rarely absent, passed back and forth, prying and the feet, passed back and forth, prying and the day. Scott was his name, but we familiarly called him 'Scotty.' At night a special guard went the rounds. The gas burners, with which each cell was furnished, were put into use as soon as we for the purpose of obtaining more thorough vertilation, and the back wall of every cell was perforated with a hole three or were locked upon and we were allowed for

that we 'were there to stay,' and there was something infernal in the gloom and the massive strength of the place, which seemed to say, 'Leave all hope behind.'

"While we were waiting in the hall, to which we were assigned, before being which we were assigned, before being the cells on the cells on that side, except on the extreme upper tiers, but the cells of nearly three placed in our cells, a convict is week were not restricted in writing let the cells on the other side of the building which weeks were not restricted in writing let the cells on the other side of the building which weeks were not restricted in writing let the cells on the other side of the building works weeks were not restricted in writing let the cells on the other side of the building works were not restricted in writing let the cells on the other side of the building works were not restricted in writing let the cells on the other side of the building works.

occuried. I made some remark about the familiarity of our new friends on short acquaintance, when by the speaker's peculiar laugh I recognized Gen. Morgan. He was so shaven and shorn that his roice alone was recognizable, for I could not readily distinguish his figure. We were soon placed in our respective cells and the bound of the officers declared subsequently that when left alone and the cyes of the keep when left alone and the cyes of the content of the man and an analysis of the officers declared subsequently that when left alone and the cyes of the keep cach range of cells were baleonies three that the cyes of the gaolers were not proved the mark and were built in ranges, or tiers, one lack of exercise, sunlight and fresh air, and were built in ranges, or tiers, one lack of exercise, sunlight and fresh air, and the penning up at night in the close cells. To a man who has never been placed in such a situation no words can only the sight stide of its irksome not have eagerly exchanged for the most of the officers declared subsequently that when left alone and the cyes of the keep each range of cells were baleonies three that the eyes of the gaolers were not upon him. feet wide, and ladders led from each one upon him.

f these to the other just above it Not having been in the Ohio Penitentiary myself. I have thought it best to let Gen. Duke particularize regarding the away the tedious hours and every practiconstruction of that part of the prison in cable recreation was resorted to. Fo which Morgan and his officers were held many days marbles were held in high es in "durance vile," in order that the reader may intelligently and more confidently comprehend subsequent events, as the sequel will prove that, although the clanging life in the hall, leaning against the wall, iron door of the portal of that somber.

Duke, Morgan's brother-in-law and seccommand, was a young officer of "Scated in barber chairs our beards exceedingly engaging personality, lithe and active, educated and observant, and genial in temperament,

Yet lines of thought upon his cheek Did deep design and counsel speak." None can tell the story of the imprisiment of the Confederate officers Bastile at Columbus more truthfully, telligently and interestingly than Gen

collivated, with scanty returns, for years, cultivated, with scanty returns, for years.

Col. D. Howard Smith had a magnificent beard, sweeping down to his waist, patriarchal in all save color, giving him a leonine appearance that might have awed actionine appearance that might have awed an in less time, perhaps, than Absalom stayed on his mule after his hair brought him to grief, he was reduced to ordinary humanity. He felt his loss keeping down to his waist, patriarchal in all save color, giving him a chair, and in less time, perhaps, than Absalom stayed on his mule after his hair brought him to grief, he was reduced to ordinary humanity. He felt his loss keeping down to his waist, patriarchal in all save color, giving him a chair, and in less time, perhaps, than Absalom stayed on his mule after his hair brought him to grief, he was reduced to ordinary humanity. He felt his loss keeping and he answered with asperity that it was 'no jesting matter.'

A REUNIGN.

"We were permitted to exercise, during the day, in the alley in front of our cells, although prohibited from looking out of the windows. Twice a day we were taken to meals, crossing a portion of the windows. Twice a day we were taken to meals, crossing a portion of the windows. Twice a day we were taken to meals, crossing a portion of the windows. Twice a day we were taken to meals, crossing a portion of the windows. Twice a day we were taken to make the windows. Twice a feet of this confine day doubtless appears the minutes of these prices alone prevents the inmates of these prices alone prevents the inmates of these prices ons, sentenced to remain many years, from dying endy. The effect of this confine day well by the were cut off there would be a great revival of agricultural prosperity in the country; but if the price of the quarter vervival of agricultural prosperity with at the same time, a lethary and well doubtless appears the pear inconsistent. It affected every man to a vervival of agricultural prosperity with a cut in the felt of this confin "We were permitted to exercise, during

When the boat arrived at Cincinnati the citizins, many of them, made a demonstration, not an ovation, to the prisoners, much more valiant (7) than they did on the night when Morgan marched around the city. Even the Copperheads were in hospitable. The ponulace were now, an paroidly, more warlike than Gen, Judah's soldiers. The latter had more sympathy for Morgan the control of the prison yards.

If the reader will further imagine a building erected in the interior of this hall.

which Gen. Morgan and his officers were libe, or of any other description, was reconfined.

"In the interior of the building the cells of the fight in the picture, booking scoundered stood around ar

quel will prove that, although the clanging for door of the portal of that somber, massive prison had seemed to say with emphasis, "Leave all hope behind," the imprisoned young Kentuckians had hope eternal in their hearts— For still the burthen of their minstrelsy stand the game watched it nevertheles Was Knighthood's dauntless deed, and with as much apparent interest as if they understood it. Chess books were bought and studied as carefully as any work on tactics had ever been read by the same men, and groups would spend hours scussing this gambit and that, and as admiring audience could always be col lected at one end of the hall to Cicero Coleman had just checkmated an antagonist at the other, by a judicious flank movement with his 'kuight,' or some other active and effective piece.

EFFECTS OF IMPRISONMENT.

"In spite, however, of every effort to sustain health and spirits, both suffered. The most robust could not endure the life to which we were condemned without it jury. I am satisfied that hard labor, furnishing at once occupation and exercise,

Cheatham was the first man of our party who explored their recesses. His private negotiations with one of the military guard for liquids of stimulating properties-which he thought would benefit his health-were not only unsuccessful, but were discovered by the High Potentate, and the Captain was dragged to a 'louth some dungeon, where he remained 24 hours coming out wiser on the subject of prison discipline, and infinitely sadder than

PURE REFINEDS

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them by the now, quick, absolutely sure way—by a thin coating of Pure Heined Paraffine. Has no taste or odor. Is air tight and acid proof. Easily applied. Unoful in adozon other ways about the house. Full directions with such cake.

Sold everywhere, Made by

theold fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick,

of the keepers was rough to him, and Hig-ley used strong language in return. Disrespectful language 40 or about officials was not tolerated, and poor Higley 'came to grief.' He also remained in the duntemperament when in his best state of health, and he returned from the dangeon looking like a ghost of dissipated habits and shattered nervous system. Pale and shaking, he gave us a spirited and humorus account of his interview with the suerior gaolers, and his experience in the after Maj. Higley's misfor

tune Capt, Cheatham was again honored and take up his quarters in one of them. filled with water. The inhabitants of the First Range washed in one trough, and those of the Second Range used the other. We soon obtained permission to buy and keep our own towels. In returning from He with great modesty protested that he had done nothing to deserve such a disfinction, but his scruples were overruled and he was induced to go. The offense charged was this: An anonymous letter ridiculing the prison officials had been picked up in the hall. Merion, the Warbreakfast, and in going to and returning from dinner, we never quitted the prison building, but marched through a wing of den, fancied that the handwriting resum-bled Cheatham's. There was no other the dining-room back to the long wing, in one end of which was our hall. "At 7 p. m. in Summer, earlier after-ward, we were required to go to our re-arective cells at the tap of the turnkey's key on the stove, and he passed along the ranges and locked us in for the night. the ranges and locked us in for the night. In a little while, then, we would hear the steady tramp of the convicts, who slept in the hall at the other end of the wing, as they marched in with military [68] of our party who would have permitfrom the sharp elatter of many feet sim-ultaneously striking the stone floor to the ter, and the true authorship of it was never ascertained.

DEATH OF COL. CLUKE.

"After we had been in the penitertiary and another officer were taken out and sent to McLean Barracks, to be tried by court-martial upon the charge of having violated some oath, taken before they entered the Confederate service. They were acquit-ted and Col. Cluke was sent to Johnson's Island, where during the ensuing Winter he died of dipletheria. Col. Cluke had been exceedingly popular in Morgan's Di-vision. He was a man of frank, generous and high-toned nature, and possessed high soldierly qualities. In the field he was extremely hold and tennelous, and when threatened by a dangerous opponent no one was more wary and vigilant. He disone was more wary and vigitant. He dis-played great vigor and judgment on many occasions, both as a regimental and bri-gade commander. The news of his death excited universal sorrow among his com-

"Shortly before Col.; Cluke's removal Maj. Webber and Capts. Sheldon and Me-Cann had been brought to the Peniten-tiary from Camp Chase. They declined he topsorial ceremonies, and in conse-mence were remanded to the camp. In the course of two or three weeks Capts. Pennett and Merriweather were sent from Camp Chase to the Penitentiary for having attempted to make their escape, and with them came Capt. Sheldon again, for the same offense. This time no questions were asked-much being treated to a 'close shave and a lasir-cut' all right. Somewhat later Maj, Webber was also sent back from Catan Chase and placed ditary confinements. The authorities had taken exception to a letter containing vicerous language, which the Maie written and nohestatingly admitted that he was the author, and declared em-chatically that the letter expressed his centiments.

Webber's graphic description of his initia tion into the forms and ceremonies ob-served in the Ohio prison: "In the office of the Penitentiary I was stripped of my clothing and closely searched. Everything in the way of pasoldiers. The latter had more sympathy soldiers by properly the for Morgan's men, their prisoners, than they had respect for certain citizens. In fact, the soldiers repelled the "demonstration," the withstanding the "demonstration," the withstanding the "demonstration," the withstanding the "demonstration," the withstanding the prisoners were marched to the City Prison, whence the private soldiers were almost immediately sent to Camps Douglas and Morton.

If the reader will further imagine a building erected in the interior of this hall ture each half by compelling it to hear they for child into cells with ron down the other locked into cells with ron down the will be down.

"The food, although exceedingly coarse, was always sufficiently abundant. After about 10 days the restriction, previously imposed, preventing as from purchasing or receiving from our friends articles of imposed, preventing as from purchasing or receiving from our friends articles of the private soldiers were almost the will have conceived a just idea of that part of the prison in just idea of that part of the prison in problem of the prison in problem of the interior of this hall ture each half by compelling it to hear they form the certainly must tor the colleng in the certainly must to the ceiling must for the ceiling in the way of part they could be chart the collength of the hall, and and reaching to the ceiling upon each side of the lable of which, and between its walls and the collength of the hall, and and placed in a trib of wars which I had carried in the collength of the hall the collength of the hall the supposed. There are punching bears were searched. Everything in the way of part the other locked into cells with the collength of the hall the collength of the hall the supposed. There are punching bears and the collength of the half by compelling it to hear the collength of the half by compelling it to hear the collength of the half by compelling it

ings and embarrassment."
Maj. Webber always had strong language a-plenty at command, and I shall

extended discussion of the economic rela tions of Great Britain and the United States, in Collier's Weekly, calls special attention to the fact that the former counry cannot exist without bread and meat n the latter. He says:

"The first and by for the greatest weaon by which the Americans have made the economic conquest of the Old World practical one. Thousands of comrades will in the supply of foodstuffs. The old patronize each other if they are shown aying that it is ill luck to look a gift the way. The only way is to advertise. orse in the mouth surely should be borne mind by those who are fed from day o day by the produce of American

ore and Hungary, there is hardly a advertising.

country in Europe which is capable of feeding its own population with the prolothes his body, and the feeding of the lungry takes precedence, as an act of harity, of the clothing of the naked.

"The ingenuity of American mechanism yourseif. nd the skill of American engineers have ech employed for a generation past in educing the bread bill of the British orkingman. Incidentally, rought in its wake agricultural depreson among a minority of our people, but he immense majority have fed and grown at upon American harvests and the beef nd bork of American farms.

"If it is an evil thing to have cheap oread, then the Americans have undoubtpon cheap food, then the Americans have of all people our greatest benefac-Imagine, for instance, if some great peculator were able to effect such a cor-American foodstuffs as to absolute ly forbid the importation of a single car-ass or a single cargo of grain where we should be.

We should be face to face with fam-ine, and the whole 40,000,000 would be

lternately filling the air with execraoff our supply of food from the United States, or imploring him for the love of God to relax his interdict and allow ou

THE BOERS IN CEVLON.

The Prison Camps and Life Among the Ex iled Eurghers. (Collier's Weekly.)

There are at present more than 5,000 Boer prisoners interned on the Island of Ceylon, and the British War Office could hardly have found a better place for the focation of prison camps. The island is generally healthful in climate, and Nature has bestowed every natural comfort upon its people. For the largest of the camps the authorities chose a site at Diyatalawa, a place many miles up-counto grief.' He also remained in the dun-geon for the space of a solar day. He was a man of lean habits and excitable oners, and Sir West Ridgway, the Gov-ernor of Ceylon, is courteons and liberal in granting permission to visitors. Comparatively few soldiers are required a guard 4,000 Boers, and in view of the

> feet in hight, and several feet distant from this first barrier is erected another exactly similar. Between the two is a perfect network of barbed wire, stretched back and forth until it would be quite impossible for any person to get through. One would suppose that this entanglement would be quite sufficient to prevent any escapes, but the British evidently do not regard it so. The ground within the first fence is covered with insulated wire, and every time a prisoner approaches the entanglement the alarm is rung in the earest guard-hut and the soldiers are at These buts are stationed at frequent intervals around the boundary of the camp, and the soldiers are always on the lookout for would-be evaders. There is practically no gate in the surunding entanglement, and the supplies for the prisoners are sent in by means of an aerial ropeway which runs from the ailway station to the camp.
>
> The Boers are housed in large buts co

> structed of wood, and having roofs of gal-vanized iron to keep out the tropical cains and the rays of sun. The roof is overed with coccanut leaves so that the iron does not become hot during the day.

ome three or four weeks, Col. Leroy Cluke and another officer were taken out and sent of McLean Barracks, to be tried by court-on either side, and over each is a shelf on which the prisoner keeps his books and ther belongings. Under the bed are his lothes chest and the tin plate and knife and fork with which he eats at table. Each lot of prisoners eat in the hut where they sleep, except that some of them prefer to have their tables in the open air.
They are obliged to prepare their own food, and as a rule they take turn about as cooks and waiters. Some of the prisoners arrived in Ceylon with large sums of money in their possession, and others carn money by doing odd jobs of work about the camp. Nearly all of them are able to buy extra food when they want t, though one of the rules of the camp is that no prisoner can have a larger sum than \$5 a week in his possession for

than \$5 a week in his possession for spending purposes.

No man is obliged by the British authorities to work, but if any of the prisoners wish to help about the camp they are paid for the labor they perform. Those who don't work occupy themselves in various ways. There is an extensive library of Dutch books, and they are not well sumplied with the English illusters. cept well supplied with the English illus-crated papers. There are numerous sports n which they engage with much interest. They have a cricket team which is first lass, and, as a special favor, they were allowed to play against the crack English team of the island in Colombo. The English won, but the Boers gave them the closest run they had seen for many nonths. Some of the prisoners rigger p a bowling-alley, and the sound of the nonths. salls and pins is to be heard at all hours of the day. Quoits is another favorite came, and on occasions no less than 30 games may be in progress at one time. Boxing is also in great favor, and every night there are informal boats in the Recreation Hut, a large building which is used for a variety of purposes. On raing days the religious services are held there und at other times it is used as a general cending-room and indoor There are nunching bars a athletic prisoners in their training. one end of the hut is a stage, where the rical performances and concerts. Or curtain is painted a scene of the battle of

Kop, and every thoroughfare between the huts bears some historic mane. There is no lack of shops in this strange town, though the supplies for the camp are all sent out from Colombo. Some of the pris-

dently in full retreat and getting the worst

enterprising fellow has constructed an oven of clay, and bakes a kind of Dutch cakes which are greatly in favor as a supplement to the regular camp fare. He sells them at a penny each, and does a thriving business. Another man has a no-tion store, in which he sells souvenir postcards, writing-paper and other little things which are needed by the prisoners in car-rying on their home correspondence. He sells small ivory elephants, too, and these are purchased to be sent to wife or e or sw theart in the Transvaal as

a souvenir of the exile in Ceylon, Three young fellows got together and formed a partnership for mending shoes. The British authorities will furnish only these are worn out the prisoners are very glad to have them repaired. The enter-prising scoemakers do a rushing business, prising shoemakers do a rushing business, tute has decided to distribute free tria, park-and probably will soon find it necessary to ages to all who write. It is a home treat-seek larger quarters for their shop, which seek larger quarters for their shop, which at present is in a rickety tent rigged up from old bits of canvas and coffee bags. not surprised to learn that no prisoners have escaped. The entire area of the amp is surrounded by a wire fence 10 feet in hight and collecting are those in which graceries and canned goods are sold. The prisoners enjoy such beginning the collection of the collect inxuries as canned regetables and fruit, and a great deal of money is spent to obtain them. Some American canned meats are to be found on the shelves of these prison stores, and an American brand of baked beans is one of the fa-

vorite delicacies in the camp.

These unwilling guests of the Singhalese Government vary in age from 15 to 75 years, but the majority of them are over 50. It is a pathetic sight to observe the old men of 60 and 70 scated silently in the shade, thinking, doubtiess, of their wives and families so many thousand stdes away. Few seem to have any complaint to make of the treatment the receive or express a desire that the war may end quickly in favor of the British so that they may return to their homes. All admit that peace is still far off, but they would rather remain prisoners in Ceylon for the rest of their lives than see Gen. De Wet surrender.
There are many famous men among the

risoners. There are Gen, Joubert, Gen They are accommodated in special huts, and are frequently allowed to go out on parole. There are also a son and a nephew of President Kruger and a brothe of President Steyn, who have thrown in their lot with the rank and file of the prisoners. Naturally, they are treated with great respect, and when the two Generals walk down Ladysmith Street every hat is raised in salute.

The comfortable state of the prisoners t Diyatalawa is due to the interest of Sir West Ridgeway in their welfare. As Governor of Ceylon he has been able to bring about every necessary reform, and he is more popular among the Boers than any other official. There was a move that do so, my New Discovery will CURE them, done the war would now be over, as the lovernor understands the Boer character better than any other British statesman When the history of the prison camps is written he is sure to receive great credit for his work. It isn't often that an offi-cial in his position is able to please both the prisoners under his charge and the au thorities at home.

One or the Other. (Detroit Free Press.) Jenkins,-The world is getting bette every day; don't you think so? Tompkins.-Yes; or else we are getting



Awful Pile Ageny. Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb, 18, 1901.

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